

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Knoxville as a Manufacturing Center.

NO. LXXIX.

The manufacturing interests of this city are yet comparatively undeveloped. We have, however, as we believe, the basis for making this a manufacturing center. Just thirty miles north of us are immense fields of coal. They lay side by side with valuable beds of iron. They are immediately on the line of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad, which we trust will soon be extended north to the Ohio at Louisville and Cincinnati. An unfinished link of less than sixty miles is all that separates us now from a rail connection with the Ohio Valley. The coal referred to is a soft bituminous of fine quality. It burns clear and is of the same character as that at Rockwood, which is used in the iron furnaces without coking. This coal will answer in any manufacturing establishment. At the mines, slack coal can be bought at from three to four cents per bushel, and the coal just as it comes from the mines at eight cents. The latter can be bought by the car load in Knoxville at twelve cents and the slack coal at eight and eight and one-half cents per bushel. This coal is superior for gas purposes and will answer in most cases where the best bituminous coal is used. So much for coal, which is an important item in all manufacturing enterprises.

LUMBER AND IRON.

The next important article for manufacturers is lumber. We have in East Tennessee almost every variety of timber found in the North. Our stock is not yet large enough to keep the market well supplied with seasoned timber, but this will not long be the case. We give the following prices of lumber as furnished us by a gentleman in the trade:

Undressed pine lumber can be bought by the quantity at from twelve to fifteen dollars per thousand.

First clear, pine and poplar lumber, is worth from twenty to twenty-five dollars a thousand. Good oak lumber, for wagons, runs at about two dollars per hundred. Walnut, first clear, ranges at fifty dollars per thousand; green at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Other lumber runs at about the above rates. Most of this lumber is sawed in East Tennessee. The numerous streams and rivers with which this section is watered afford fine facilities for floating logs and rafts, and the supply of timber in our mountains is yet very large. We have timber enough for generations.

Iron is needed, of course, in most manufacturing enterprises. We have furnaces in East Tennessee that supply us with superior pig metal of various grades and kinds. We have from Carter county a very fine pig iron for car wheels. It is used here by our car-wheel factory—Messrs. Clarke, Qualife & Co.—and we have seen certificates from railroad authorities, awarding it the very highest praise. We have in the Knoxville Iron Company a growing establishment, making superior bar iron of all grades, and superior nails. These can be purchased at the lowest rates and afford inducements to manufacturers who will need their wares.

We believe that in coal, lumber, and iron, Knoxville affords very favorable advantages for manufacturing enterprises, largely using these articles.

OTHER FIELDS FOR ENTERPRISE.

We wish here to invite attention to other fields open for capital and enterprise and promising, as we think, great rewards.

We noticed in our last article the great amount of grain that is annually shipped to and by Knoxville. We think a large flouring mill that would grind up this wheat and corn, and that would encourage the production of more grain, would prove a profitable investment. The fact is, there is a vast amount of flour brought into this market from other States and sold to Tennessee consumers. So long as it is notorious that East Tennessee wheat makes the best flour known in the markets, it is wrong that we should pay toll to foreign mills for our bread.

We believe East Tennessee affords a fine field for wool growing. Experienced Eastern wool men have pronounced it the finest field known. With the growth of this department of farming enterprise, should go hand in hand here at Knoxville a woolen mill. We believe it could be made a profitable enterprise.

Standing almost midway between the cotton belt of the South and the great commercial marts of the East, in a section affording the finest water power and a most healthful location for workmen, we see no reason why Knoxville should not sustain a Cotton Factory. Our large wholesale houses here would of course encourage such an enterprise with patronage, and it would otherwise find advantages equalled by very few points in the South.

In a general way Knoxville affords encouragement to such enterprises as we have named. It is conveniently situated in a growing section of great diversified interests. It is an exceptionally healthful point. Its citizens would extend liberal aid in the way of land and patronage to any enterprise reasonably promising success. All these are considerations worth presenting.

We have superior clay immediately about Knoxville that can be worked into earthenware of almost any finish. It is pronounced very good by those who have worked it.

We have marble and limestone here in abundance. We believe we have stone here that will one day be worked here and shipped abroad in its finished state. We hope soon to report further information on this point. The imposing Postoffice building now being erected here is being built of marble pronounced equal to any on the continent.

WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE WANT. It might be interesting to know what manufacturing enterprises we have. Our above rising columns will show most of

these enterprises. A brief summary will show what is not found there. We have one bar iron and nail mill. We have two foundries and machine shop; one car wheel factory; one foundry and plow factory; one saddle tree factory; three water power flour mills; railroad shops, working exclusively for the railroads; one carriage factory now building; one boot and shoe factory; two shops manufacturing furniture; saddle and harness factories; one tannery and other enterprises not necessary to mention.

Most of these enterprises are yet but imperfectly established, most of them needing additional capital and enlarging.

In addition to the advantages named, we hope soon to offer superior shipping facilities by the completion of the Great Trunk Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, crossing here the great route from New York to New Orleans. Our river already affords some facilities for navigation, and is being improved by the Government so as eventually to give us a better water channel to Chattanooga.

ABOUT THAT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR GIFT.

G. N. Logan's Defence of the President.

On Thursday last the Greeley organ of this city falsely charged that Grant had received \$105,000 from New York citizens in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, after he was elected President and that in consideration thereof he had a few months afterward appointed the donors to office. We branded it as false and proved it so on Friday. Sumner made a speech in the Senate about the 1st of June, bitterly assailing Grant Gen. Logan replied to him and on this gift subject spoke as follows:

"When the Duke of Wellington returned to England from his victorious campaigns against Napoleon, not only were honors of every sort, heaped upon him by the Government, but as a substantial testimonial of national gratitude the mansion and estate of Stratfieldsaye, in Hampshire, were purchased for him, by subscription, at a cost of £263,000, (or \$1,315,000), and presented to him as the gift of the nation."

"After a good many years of active and strenuous agitation, Mr. Richard Cobden, the founder of the British Anti-Corn Law League, and one of the ablest and purest of British statesmen, whose fame is as broad as the world, succeeded in securing the repeal of the corn laws. In gratitude for their deliverance, through his efforts, from this great burden, his friends and admirers presented Mr. Cobden with the sum of \$500,000, raised by subscription, on the receipt of which he retired from his business of cotton printing."

"When General George B. McClellan was retired from the command of the army of the Potomac, after the disasters inflicted upon it by his bad generalship, his wealthy Democratic friends, desirous of saving his wounded feelings with a substantial evidence of their appreciation of his inestimable services with the spade, made him a present of a furnished house, in New York, which cost \$50,000, and a considerable amount of greenbacks besides, all raised by private subscription, and soon after made him the Democratic candidate for President."

"If General McClellan, who had never won a battle of any consequence, and who had led our finest army to a succession of terrible defeats, was thought worthy of so substantial a recognition of his military services by his Democratic friends, it could hardly be expected that Republicans should show a less grateful appreciation of the services of the most successful of our generals, who led our armies, east and west, through the long succession of splendid and decisive victories. Accordingly, when General Grant had snatched down the rebel power, east and west of the Alleghenies, by his tremendous and unerring blows, the sum of \$100,000 was raised by subscription, among loyal and wealthy citizens, and presented to him as a testimonial of their and the nation's gratitude; and, if remembered rightly, a house was presented to him by Philadelphians. This was in the summer of 1865, a few months after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, when General Grant had no more thought of ever being President of the United States than of being Emperor of Russia. He had, to his honor be it said, returned, from his conquest of the rebel South, crowned with the laurels of a hundred victories, no richer for the war which enriched so many army contractors and commissaries than when, four years before, he had gone from his Galena tannery to offer his services to Governor Yates."

Query.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: What has become of the minutes of the Sunday School Convention at Greeneville? It has now been over two months since the convention, and the Sabbath Schools over East Tennessee have been expecting to hear what their representatives did in the convention. ESQUIRE.

July 16, 1872.

Dispatches to the Navy Department from our fleets in South America and China have been received at the Department. Nothing of extraordinary importance was detailed. Admiral Thornton Jenkins had been presented to the Imperial Teino of Japan. The usual congratulatory speeches were made. The anniversary of the birth and accession of the Queen was honored by the usual salutes by the ships, both of the Asiatic and South Atlantic fleets. The officers and crew are well.

There was a Greeley ratification meeting at Chattanooga. The first speaker was a Liberal Republican, and he let into the Democrats pretty hard. The second speaker was a Democrat, and he gave it to the carpet-baggers right and left. It happened that speaker No. 1 was a carpet-bagger, and speaker No. 2 was an ex-rebel. The meeting was not a success.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

McMahon Will Accept the Presidency of France.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg say the cholera epidemic is on its way from the eastern provinces and gaining a foothold in the central and western portions of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from its ravages and the disease there assumed the most malignant form. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is placed at eight to one. This terrible fatality has created a panic among the inhabitants, the better classes of whom are fleeing into Western Europe.

At St. Petersburg a few sporadic cases have appeared. The authorities are taking the most rigid precautions to cut off communication between the capital and the infected districts.

The grave diggers in Woolwich Cemetery, in the eastern suburbs of this city, are on a strike.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Paris letter to the *World* says it may be reliably asserted that Marshal McMahon has consented to accept the Presidency of France if Thiers resigns or dies.

HOME NEWS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—A report has just reached here that Tom Lowery, one of the Robeson county outlaws and a brother to the notorious Henry Berry Lowery, was killed near Moss Neck this morning by Robert Wishart, a younger brother of Col. F. M. Wishart who was killed by the outlaws some months since. His body reached Lumberton just before the train passed.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Evans & Co.'s planing mill, with several adjoining lumber yards, was burned to-day. Loss, \$100,000.

MONTGOMERY, July 20.—The damage by the late floods will reach \$5,000,000. The waters in Central Alabama were higher than ever known at this season. Accessible houses along the streams were swept away by scores. The cotton and corn on the highlands were badly damaged by the heavy rains. The cotton crop of Alabama is cut forty thousand bales short.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The imports for the week past amounted to from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000, including \$152,000 worth of molasses and \$1,000,000 worth of sugar. Gratz Brown has left for Kentucky. He will shortly commence a stump tour.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 22.—Gen. Ryan, of the Cuban army, passed through here to-day.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 22.—Noon.—The dispatch, based on private information, regarding the *Republican* declaring for Greeley was incorrect. It still flies Grant and Wilson at its mast-head.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—The trials of colored Grant Republicans for intimidating the colored Greeley Marshal, Cross, continues.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Boutwell has returned from North Carolina and says the leading men promise ten and possibly fifteen thousand majority in that State.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Attorney General designates the Albany penitentiary as the proper place for the imprisonment, subsistence and proper employment during the term of their sentences of all persons who have been or may hereafter be convicted by the courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, of crime against the United States and sentenced by said courts to imprisonment at hard labor.

A careful Washington special telegraphs this: The President is expected to return to Washington this week to hold a brief Cabinet session, prior to his return to Niagara Falls and down the St. Lawrence. After this he will not be again in the city for quite a month.

LAWLESSNESS IN ANDERSON COUNTY

An Ex-Federal Soldier Whipped.

From perfectly reliable sources we hear reports of lawlessness in Anderson county which we are sorry to be compelled to make public. It is our duty, however, to bring to the attention of the authorities the fact of violence being perpetrated and then to demand prompt and summary steps to punish the parties.

It seems that a party of from six to twelve persons have been in the habit of late of riding about the county at night intimidating and doing violence to parties whose conduct does not suit them. Some five or six days ago a party of these scoundrels went to the house of Britton Brown, an ex-Federal soldier, who lives about seven miles below Clinton and taking him out from his house beat him most inhumanly. For some time he was thought to be in a critical condition. The charges against him were of a trivial character. These same parties have recently been guilty of other acts of violence. We are informed that in some sections of the county the people are arming themselves. Some colored people have been maltreated and others have been threatened. It is a significant fact that ex-Federal soldiers and colored people are the victims of their hate and violence.

Now we have these facts from good authority. We are not giving them for effect or as a sensational news item. It is too serious a subject for us to deal with in that way. East Tennessee has been singularly free from such violence and outrages. It is the *firm determination* of its law-abiding citizens that it shall continue to be. If the people of Anderson county do not take promptly hold of this matter and deal with it as importance demands we say to them they will regret it.

Leach who shot down in cold blood the colored man Buckner at Clinton on the 4th of July, has not yet been arrested, though we are informed he is still in the county. Why is this? If Buckner had been a white man would not Governor Brown have offered a reward long ago, and would not the Democratic press have howled some over it? Why do not the officers do their duty in these cases? If such violence took place in Sheriff Gassett's jurisdiction we dare say the guilty parties would promptly be brought to justice. Anderson county is a good county, and has many good citizens, and we hope they will not long tolerate these things.

FROM GERMANY.

Highly Interesting Accounts of German Cathedrals, Museums, &c., by a Knoxville Boy.

We have had the pleasure of reading a very well written and interesting letter from a young gentleman of this city, now travelling and taking a special course of study in Germany, from which we make the following extracts. He is traveling in company with a friend from Nashville. He writes from Munich under date of June 27th:

Dresden is the handsomest city in Germany. We remained there a week, during which we saw all that was to be seen. The city is situated in a valley, through which the river Elbe flows, dividing it into two almost equal parts—the old and the new town. The two parts of the city are connected by an old stone bridge which was built with the money raised by the sale of dispensations from the Pope to eat butter and eggs during Lent. The lion of Dresden is its picture gallery, which is the most celebrated in Germany. It contains more than twenty-three hundred pictures, the most remarkable of which are the two pictures by Raphael and Hans Holbein "The Madonna and child," and "Jacob Meyer and family kneeling before the Madonna and Christ." Each has a separate room set apart for it. A great many pictures from Correggio, Titian, Murillo, Snyder, Bol, Van Dyck, Rubens, Rembrandt and others are very handsome. They are considered as a precious inheritance by the gallery. Three days of our week were profitably spent in this gallery. I feel well repaid.

The Catholic Church is a large building of the pure gothic style; besides many pictures and statues it contains for an altar picture, "The Ascension" by Raphael Mengs. The vaults of this church contain the bodies of the royal family. The music, on Sundays is celebrated. The choir of fifty boys and men, accompanied by the organ and a large orchestra, produced a grand effect. Our churches in America are very small when compared with European Cathedrals. Very few of them are so small as Trinity Church, New York, our largest church.

ITS MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND JEWELS.

Dresden boasts of one of the best Historical Museums in the world, though the greater part is taken up with the history of Saxony. Here we saw the statues of all the Kings of Saxony since the fourteenth century—their horses, clothes, &c., besides the kinds of arrow used by them, in many cases, it being the same lance or sword with which they killed another King or high noble in battle. Here, also, we saw the saddle and boots used by Napoleon at the battle of Dresden in 1813; the shoes of Maria Theresa (No. 1); the shoes of Kant and the boots of Melancthon; the sword, drinking cup and writing table of Luther; the pistols of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, of Charles XII, &c., &c. Such collections make it a very interesting place to visit.

In the Japanese Palace are the museums of medals and bronzes and the Royal Library. The library is very large. It contains many old and precious MSS. of the different languages, some of which have never been read; valuable books, one of which cost thirty thousand dollars. The picture book of August II, in nine volumes, each volume of which cost two thousand dollars. Only one other copy of this work exists. The painting in it is almost as bright now as it was when it was first painted. Though more than two hundred years old, we found the museums of casts and antiquities instructive. One of the institutions of Dresden is the Acoustic Hall. Here all kinds of musical instruments are played by mechanical power.

We visited the celebrated Green Room in the Royal Palace. In this room all the jewels of the Royal Family of Saxony are kept. They amount to more than three thousand, and consist of bronzes, ivory carvings, mosaics, shells, corals, objects of gold and silver, engraved wood and stones, jewels, pearls, and sculptures and the crowns and regalia used at the coronation. There are more than one hundred carved in ebony and ivory; a pearl of the size of a hen's egg, representing the dwarf of Charles II. of Spain; pearls transformed into grotesque personages; a golden egg enclosing a golden fowl; a crown, a signet ring and a diamond ring; a basket of flowers in enamel; an automaton spider; pure vases of onyx; two bracelets ornamented with shell cameos; pictures in enamel; objects in alabaster and wood; arms with diamond handles; and the works in gold and silver of Dinglinger. In one room above the jewels are valued at more than fifteen millions of dollars. I have never seen such a collection of wealth in my life; they far surpass those in the tower of London.

Connecticut Democrats for Grant.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—One of the largest political meetings ever held in the State was held this evening in this city. Some 10,000 persons assembled in the Green to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson by music, fireworks and a salute.

The meeting was presided over by Gov. Jewell, and addresses were made by Senator Buckingham, Hon. Thomas A. Bond, Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Representatives Kellogg, Strong, and Starkweather. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Bond's speech attracted great attention, inasmuch as he has acted with the Democratic party for years, has been a Democratic member of the State Senate, and a candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor. He took the ground that the Democratic party had sold out, and that between Grant and Greeley he must choose Grant as being a much safer man. Hon. Charles Atwater, late Governor, was one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, he taking the same ground as Mr. Bond.

There are over eight hundred visitors from the Southern States at Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va.

THE GREAT FLOOD IN ALABAMA.

Unprecedented High Waters.

Portions of North Alabama have been visited by the most destructive flood. The *Montgomery Advertiser* has information from a gentleman who has traveled there and says:

Between Birmingham and Tuscaloosa he found the bridge across Big Sandy Creek washed away and the Warrior river opposite the mouth of the creek more than six miles wide. The latter stream had then risen 62 feet at the city of Tuscaloosa, and was overflowing all the farms along its banks and bottoms, carrying disaster and suffering in its course. At the crossing of the railroad bridge of the South and North road, fifty miles above the city, it had risen to the unprecedented height of 80 feet, sweeping away the iron bridge as though it had been a mere colweb. Of the seven bridges across Cunningham's Creek in Jefferson county, five had been swept completely away inflicting such damage to the road as to delay its completion two months or more. The iron bridge across the Warrior was to have been swung at seven o'clock of the evening on which it was destroyed. The bridge across Turkey Creek withstood the pressure, notwithstanding the fact that a gin house lodged against its timbers and was there torn to pieces by the waters. Every water mill in Jefferson county with the solitary exception of Boyle's mill which was slightly careened, was carried away. Mr. Boyles' residence was less fortunate than his mill. He had built on a hill side facing the stream, above high water mark, and the first intimation that reached him of its impending danger was conveyed by the cries of his little son who slept in a trundle bed in the same room with himself. It was therefore in the night time that the damage was done. The little boy called to his father that it was "raining in the house," because as he said he "felt the water." Mr. Boyle sprung from his bed to see what was the matter and found the water knee deep in the floor of his dwelling. Without a moment's delay he set about removing his family, embracing several children and two ladies, to a place of safety, but such was the terrible rapidity with which the foaming torrent gained upon him that when he led the last lady out the water came to her chin! After the family had been safely landed the torrent tore through the back part of his house and swept away all of his household goods. Houses of all sorts and sizes along even the most insignificant water courses were carried away and their debris was on Tuesday last everywhere visible on the surface of the Warrior and Cahaba rivers.

The Cahaba, at the crossing of the Selma and Meridian road, was at one time more than two miles wide. A number of trestles on the eastern side of that stream were destroyed and both ends of the bridge along with them. Everywhere, that the waters could reach, the destruction of property has been terrible. We have heard of no loss of life, however.

The suffering that will necessarily result from this terrible calamity cannot fail to be very severe. It is estimated that in Tuscaloosa county alone, it has cast not less than 2,500 people on the charity of the public. Public meetings are being called to consider the best means of aiding the sufferers, and we learn that the State will be asked to extend them whatever assistance may be deemed right and necessary in view of all the circumstances of the case. A number of families in Hale and Greene have also been involved, and in Jefferson there is no estimating the damage that has been done or the suffering entailed upon her citizens. Blount, Winston and Walker have also been injured, but to what probable extent we have not yet been advised.

Campaign Notes.

The Perry County *Democrat*, Pottsville *Standard*, Norristown *Standard* and Philadelphia *Democrat* are among the Democratic papers bitterly opposing Greeley in Pennsylvania. The *Democrat* in Philadelphia is the strong German Democratic paper of Pennsylvania and is violent in its opposition.

The *Encenian*, of Missouri, was the first Democratic paper to favor Greeley. It was honored with a letter of acknowledgment from Horace Greeley. At its editorial head is still the following platform:

"State Sovereignty, White Supremacy, and REPUDIATION! This is Liberty!"

"Our platform: *The Constitution of 1860 and the Rights of the States!*"

"This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men and their posterity forever!"

"DOWNS WITH THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT!"

"Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or ANOTHER REBELLION!"

The New York *Democrat*, long inclined to go for Greeley and Brown, now comes out for Grant and Wilson. The *Evening Post* says it has great influence with the Germans.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says a Liberal Republican just from North Carolina, concedes that State to the Republicans by from seven to fifteen thousand.

Senator Wilson thinks Grant will carry twenty-seven States and be elected by a large majority of the popular vote.

The New York *Herald* says Democrats have sent \$200,000 into North Carolina to carry that State.

IN LOVE WITH HIS MOTHER.—Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" had who began by falling in love with his mother.—*Selected.*